

FOREWORD

The Middle East and North Africa 2022

68th Edition

 **Routledge**
Taylor & Francis Group
LONDON AND NEW YORK

68th edition published 2021
by Routledge
4 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon, OX14 4RN

and by Routledge
605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

© 2021 Routledge

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

Trademark notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

First published 1948

ISBN: 978-0-367-69919-2
ISSN: 0076-8502

Typeset in New Century Schoolbook
by Data Standards Limited, Frome, Somerset

Regional Editors Christopher Matthews, Imogen Gladman

Regional Organizations Editor Helen Canton

Senior Editor, Statistics Philip McIntyre

Senior Editor, Directory Iain Frame

Editorial Assistant Lucy Pritchard

Statistics Researchers Mohd Khalid Ansari (Senior Team Leader), Syed Zaki Mehdi (Senior Researcher), Akansha Gusain, Ankita Nigam, Divya Rathor, Anjishtha Sharma

Directory Editorial Researchers Arijit Khasnobis (Team Manager), Surabhi Srivastava (Team Leader), Birendra Pratap Nayak (Senior Editorial Researcher), Waqar Momin

Contributing Editor Catriona Holman (Regional Organizations), Gareth Vaughan (Major Commodities)

Publisher Juliet Love

The Publishers make no representation, express or implied, with regard to the accuracy of the information contained in this book and cannot accept any legal responsibility for any errors or omissions that may take place.

05
49
m53
2022
cop. 4

IAS

FOREWORD

This edition of THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, the 68th in print, provides comprehensive coverage of political and economic life at the regional, subregional and national levels. The volume is divided into three separate, though complementary, sections. In Part One a collection of introductory essays discusses the most pertinent issues affecting the region. Topics covered include China's current and historic links with the Middle East, Saudi-Iranian relations, US regional policy, the growth of political Islam and the intellectual origins of the movement, the challenges arising from the Syrian refugee crisis, and the issue of Kurdish political autonomy and identity. In Part Two specialist authors, researchers and commentators examine in detail the main political and economic events in each of the countries and territories in the region. In addition, all statistical and directory material has been thoroughly updated. Extensive coverage of international organizations and research bodies active in the Middle East and North Africa is included in a section of Regional Information, together with a comprehensive archive of documents related to the history of Israel and the Palestinian Territories, and bibliographies of essential publications for further study. A calendar of the key political events of 2020–21 enables rapid reference to the year's main developments.

During the year under review, the end of Benjamin Netanyahu's 12-year premiership in Israel was a highly significant development. At a fourth set of legislative elections inside two years, held in March 2021, neither Netanyahu's right-wing bloc nor the opposition parties held a majority in the Knesset. Efforts by Netanyahu to form a new, right-wing coalition proved unsuccessful and in mid-June a disparate alliance of opposition parties formed a new Government, under Netanyahu's former chief of staff Naftali Bennett. The new administration—comprising parties from the left and the religious right, as well as an Islamist party representing Israeli Arabs—was principally united by its opposition to Netanyahu and appeared set to encounter internal disputes.

In Iran, Ebrahim Raisi won election as President in June 2021. Raisi, a conservative cleric and incumbent Head of the Judiciary, succeeded the moderate Hassan Rouhani at a crucial time for the Islamic Republic, amid an apparent impasse in talks with the USA over the revival of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action regarding Iran's nuclear programme. In Tunisia, a long-running dispute between President Kaïs Saïed on one side, and Prime Minister Hicham Mechichi and parliamentary speaker Rached Ghannouchi on the other, culminated in the President dismissing Mechichi and suspending parliament in July 2021. Ghannouchi denounced the President's actions as amounting to a 'coup', while parliamentarians from his Ennahdha party were prevented from accessing the parliament building by the armed forces. Following these events, governments elsewhere in the world issued statements of concern, urging caution and the preservation of 'the country's democratic gains'. In late September Saïed suspended parts of the Constitution and named a new Prime Minister, Najla Bouden Romdhane.

Meanwhile, in early January 2021 the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and Egypt signed the al-Ula Declaration at a summit meeting in Saudi Arabia. The agreement effectively ended the four-year blockade of Qatar by Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Observers noted that Qatar had proved more resilient than expected under the blockade, but that a desire among the Gulf Arab states to gain favour with the incoming US President, Joe Biden, was also a motivating factor. The political and economic crisis in Lebanon continued unabated. Despite French pressure to implement a programme of economic reforms, efforts by the Prime Minister-designate, Saad Hariri, to form a government failed. Hariri resigned in July, citing disagreement with President Michel Aoun over his nominated cabinet. Another former premier, Najib Miqati, finally formed a Government, which took office in September.

The entire content of the print edition of THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA is available online at www.europaworld.com. This prestigious resource incorporates sophisticated search and browse functions as well as specially commissioned visual and statistical content. An ongoing programme of updates of key areas of information ensures currency of content, and enhances the richness of the coverage.

The Editors would like to express their thanks to all the contributors for their articles and advice, as well as to the numerous governments and organizations that provided statistical and other information.

October 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Editors gratefully acknowledge the interest and co-operation of numerous national statistical and information offices, and government departments, as well as embassies in London and throughout the region, whose kind assistance in updating the material contained in THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA is greatly appreciated.

We acknowledge particular indebtedness for permission to reproduce material from the following publications: the United Nations' statistical databases and *Demographic Yearbook*, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Institute for Statistics database; the *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' statistical database; the statistical databases of the World Health Organization; the statistical databases of the UNCTAD/WTO International Trade Centre; the International Labour Office's statistical database; the World Bank's statistical databases, especially the World Development Indicators database, and the *World Development Report*; the International Monetary Fund's statistical database, *International Financial Statistics* and *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*; the World Tourism Organization's *Tourism Highlights* and *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2021 edition*, UNWTO, Madrid; the US Geological Survey; the International Telecommunication Union; the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia's *National Accounts Studies of the ESCWA Region*; Lloyd's List; and *The Military Balance 2021*, a publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Arundel House, 6 Temple Pl., London, WC2R 2PG, UK. We are also grateful to the Israeli embassy, London, for the use of two maps illustrating the disengagement agreements between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Syria (both 1974).

The following publications have been of special value in providing regular coverage of the affairs of the Middle East and North Africa region: *Maghreb Confidential* and *Middle East Economic Digest*.

HEALTH AND WELFARE STATISTICS: SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

Total fertility rate Source: WHO Global Health Observatory. The number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at child-bearing ages and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period.

Under-5 mortality rate Source: WHO Global Health Observatory. Defined by WHO as the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to the age-specific mortality rates of the year or period.

HIV/AIDS Source: UNAIDS. Estimated percentage of adults aged 15 to 49 years living with HIV/AIDS. < indicates 'fewer than'.

Health expenditure Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure database. Covering the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, and nutrition activities. Public sources include domestic revenue as internal transfers and grants, transfers, subsidies to voluntary health insurance beneficiaries, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) or enterprise financing schemes as well as compulsory prepayment and social health insurance contributions. External grants or loans for healthcare provided by international agencies and other national authorities are not included.

US \$ per head (PPP)

International dollar estimates. Current domestic general government expenditures as a ratio of total population.

% of GDP
The share of domestic general government resources used to fund health expenditures, given as a percentage of the economy as measured by gross domestic product (GDP).

Public expenditure % of total expenditure

Share of current health expenditures funded from general government sources, social health insurance and compulsory prepayment.

Access to water and sanitation Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) (*Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, 2000–2020*). Defined in terms of the percentage of the population using improved facilities in terms of the type of technology and levels of service afforded. For water, this includes house connections, public standpipes, boreholes with handpumps, protected dug wells, protected spring and rainwater collection; allowance is also made for other locally defined technologies. Sanitation is defined to include connection to a sewer or septic tank system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrine, again with allowance for acceptable local technologies. Access to water and sanitation does not imply that the level of service or quality of water is 'adequate' or 'safe'.

Carbon dioxide emissions Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database, citing the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (sponsored by the US Department of Energy). Emissions comprise those resulting from the burning of fossil fuels (including those produced during consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels and from gas flaring) and from the manufacture of cement.

Human Development Index (HDI) Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report* (2020). A summary of human development measured by three basic dimensions: prospects for a long and healthy life, measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge, measured by adult literacy rate (two-thirds' weight) and the combined gross enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education (one-third weight); and standard of living, measured by GDP per head (PPP US \$). The index value obtained lies between zero and one. A value above 0.800 indicates very high human development, between 0.700 and 0.799 high human development, between 0.550 and 0.699 medium human development, and below 0.550 low human development. A centralized data source for all three dimensions was not available for all countries. In some cases other data sources were used to calculate a substitute value; however, this was excluded from the ranking. Other countries, including non-UNDP members, were excluded from the HDI altogether. In total, 189 countries were ranked for 2019.

CONTENTS

The Contributors	page x
Abbreviations	xi
International Telephone Codes	xiv
Explanatory Note on the Directory Section	xiv
Transcription of Arabic Names	xv
Calendar of Political Events, October 2020–September 2021	xvi

PART ONE

General Survey

Saudi Arabia and Iran: Islam, Security and Foreign Policy in the Middle East SIMON MABON	3
China and the Greater Middle East: From the Silk Road, to the Belt and Road Initiative, to the COVID-19 Era MUHAMAD S. OLIMAT (Revised by the editorial staff)	12
US Middle East Policy ROBERT E. LOONEY	24
Political Islam in the Middle East and North Africa GEORGE JOFFÉ	35
The Kurdish Question in the Middle East CENGİZ GUNES	49
The Syrian Refugee Crisis: Regional Challenges BENEDETTA BERTI (Revised by the editorial staff)	59
The Religions of the Middle East and North Africa R. B. SERJEANT (Revised by the editorial staff)	65

PART TWO

Country Surveys

See page xiv for explanatory note on the Directory section of each country.

ALGERIA	75
Geography	75
History GIANNI DEL PANTA	75
Economy MOUNDIR LASSASSI	84
(Revised by the editorial staff)	89
Statistical Survey	94
Directory	106
Bibliography	

BAHRAIN	109
Geography	109
History MARC JONES (Revised by the editorial staff)	117
Economy Revised by the editorial staff	124
Statistical Survey	128
Directory	136
Bibliography	

CYPRUS

Geography	page 137
History ANDREAS STERGIOU	137
Economy Revised by the editorial staff	146
Statistical Survey	154
Directory	156
'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus'	165
History	165
Economy	168
Statistical Survey	168
Directory	169
Bibliography	174

EGYPT

Geography	176
History Updated by Alice Verticelli and Denis J. Sullivan (Revised by the editorial staff)	177
Economy SHIREEN ALAZZAWI	211
Statistical Survey	218
Directory	224
Bibliography	238

IRAN

Geography	242
History EDWARD WASTNIDGE	243
Economy ROBERT E. LOONEY	255
Statistical Survey	265
Directory	271
Bibliography	284

IRAQ

Geography	288
History LIAM ANDERSON	289
Economy ROBERT E. LOONEY	320
Statistical Survey	328
Directory	332
Bibliography	343

ISRAEL

Geography	346
History Revised by ASSAF SHAPIRA	347
Economy ROBERT E. LOONEY	381
Statistical Survey	389
Directory	394
Occupied Territories	408
East Jerusalem	408
The Golan Heights	409
Bibliography	410

CONTENTS

JORDAN

Geography	page 414
History COURTNEY FREER	415
Economy Revised by PIERRE BOUTROS and ALI FAKIH	430
Statistical Survey	438
Directory	444
Bibliography	454

KUWAIT

Geography	456
History Revised by CLAIRE BEAUGRAND	456
Economy Revised by the editorial staff	472
Statistical Survey	481
Directory	485
Bibliography	494

LEBANON

Geography	495
History NATÁLIA CALFAT	496
Economy Revised by WAFAA ELBABA and ALI FAKIH	509
Statistical Survey	517
Directory	522
Bibliography	533

LIBYA

Geography	535
History Revised by RONALD BRUCE ST JOHN	536
Economy AMIR MAGDY KAMEL	561
Statistical Survey	567
Directory	571
Bibliography	577

MOROCCO

Geography	579
History Revised by NEIL PARTRICK	580
Economy Revised by NEIL PARTRICK	615
Statistical Survey	628
Directory	633
Bibliography	644

OMAN

Geography	645
History Revised by MARC VALERI	645
Economy FRANCIS OWTRAM	653
Statistical Survey	661
Directory	666
Bibliography	673

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Geography	675
Recent History Updated by NIGEL PARSONS (Revised by the editorial staff)	675
Economy Revised by the editorial staff	715
Statistical Survey	723
Directory	726
Bibliography	732

QATAR

Geography	page 734
History DAVID ROBERTS	734
Economy Revised by the editorial staff	739
Statistical Survey	749
Directory	754
Bibliography	761

SAUDI ARABIA

Geography	762
History ABDULAZIZ ALGHASHIAN (Revised by the editorial staff)	763
Economy Revised by NEIL PARTRICK (Based on an original essay by MOIN SIDDIQI)	774
Statistical Survey	796
Directory	801
Bibliography	813

SPANISH NORTH AFRICA

Ceuta	815
Melilla	821
Bibliography	827

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Geography	828
History EYAL ZISSER	829
Economy Revised by ALI FAKIH and MARIAM TARRAF	837
Statistical Survey	846
Directory	851
Bibliography	860

TUNISIA

Geography	862
History Revised by NEIL PARTRICK	863
Economy Revised by NEIL PARTRICK	897
Statistical Survey	914
Directory	919
Bibliography	928

TURKEY

Geography	930
History Revised by GARETH JENKINS	931
Economy Revised by GARETH JENKINS	951
Statistical Survey	965
Directory	971
Bibliography	985

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Geography	990
History KRISTIAN COATES ULRICHSEN	990
Economy Revised by the editorial staff	997
Statistical Survey	1009
Directory	1013
Bibliography	1025

YEMEN

Geography	page 1026
History VINCENT DURAC	1027
Economy CHARLES SCHMITZ	1037
Statistical Survey	1048
Directory	1052
Bibliography	1059

PART THREE Regional Information

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The United Nations in the Middle East and North Africa	1063
Members, Contributions, Year of Admission	1063
Permanent Missions to the United Nations	1063
United Nations Information Centres/Services	1064
Economic Commission for Africa—ECA	1064
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia—ESCWA	1067
United Nations Children's Fund—UNICEF	1070
United Nations Development Coordination Office	1074
United Nations Development Programme—UNDP	1075
United Nations Environment Programme—UNEP	1080
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—UNHCR	1087
United Nations Peacekeeping	1091
United Nations Political Missions and Peacebuilding	1097
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA	1106
World Food Programme—WFP	1108
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—FAO	1110
International Atomic Energy Agency—IAEA	1116
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD—World Bank	1121
International Development Association—IDA	1125
International Finance Corporation—IFC	1126
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency—MIGA	1128
International Fund for Agricultural Development—IFAD	1128
International Monetary Fund—IMF	1130
World Health Organization—WHO	1133
Other UN Organizations active in the region	1140
African Development Bank—AfDB	1147
African Union—AU	1151
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development—AFESD	1158
Arab League (see League of Arab States)	

CONTENTS

Arab Monetary Fund	page 1159
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank—AIIB	1161
Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (Gulf Cooperation Council—GCC)	1163
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development—EBRD	1167
Economic Co-operation Organization—ECO	1170
European Union—EU	1172
Islamic Development Bank	1175
League of Arab States	1177
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries—OAPEC	1185
Organization of Islamic Cooperation—OIC	1186
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries—OPEC	1192
OPEC Fund for International Development	1195
Other Regional Organizations	1197

MAJOR COMMODITIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Aluminium and Bauxite	1211
Chromium	1212
Cotton	1213
Gold	1214
Natural Gas	1216
Olives	1218
Petroleum	1219
Phosphate	1224
Sugar	1224
Tea	1226
Tobacco	1227
Wheat	1228

DOCUMENTS ON PALESTINE

CALENDARS	1230
RESEARCH INSTITUTES	1286

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY (BOOKS)

THE MIDDLE EAST	1287
NORTH AFRICA	1305

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY (PERIODICALS)

INDEX OF REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	1307
---------------------------------	------